



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Eberstaller accomplishes this task in a more satisfactory manner than any author who has preceded him. Among the structures which he discusses are the cephalic branches of the Sylvian fissure; the relations of the *sulcus præcentralis inferior* to the *sulcus frontalis inferior*; the *sulcus præcentralis medialis*; the *sulcus frontalis medius* and the 4-gyral type in the frontal lobe; the *sulcus diagonalis*; the homologies of the frontal lobe region in the monkey, and of the *sulcus cruciatus* in the carnivora. Descriptions of the sulci are followed often by epitomes of the views of other writers, thus making the book valuable for historical reference.

*On the Local Paralysis of Peripheral Ganglia and on the Connection of Different Classes of Nerve Fibres with them.* J. N. LANGLEY, F. R. S., and W. LEE DICKINSON, M. R. C. P. Proc. Roy. Soc., Vol. 46. Nov. 21, 1889.

Led by some experiments on the salivary gland the authors compared the results of stimulating the sympathetic nerve above and below the superior cervical ganglion in an animal which had previously received a dose of nicotin. Stimulation above the ganglion, in rabbits, caused a constriction of the blood vessels of the ear and a dilation of the pupil, while stimulation below the ganglion failed to produce these effects. It was, therefore, inferred that the impulse was interrupted in the ganglion through the action of the drug on the nerve-cells. As nerve fibres are much less susceptible to the drug than cells, the method makes it possible to distinguish between the fibres which end in a ganglion and those which pass through it without interruption. An interesting application of this method to the ganglia of the solar plexus is one of the uses thus far made of this discovery, though others are suggested, and the method promises to be of wide applicability.

*La circonvolution de Broca. Étude de morphologie cérébrale.* Par GEORGE HERVÉ. Avec 10 figures et 4 planches coloriées. pp. 162. Paris, 1888.

The author treats his subject, the *gyrus frontalis tertius s. inferior*, by describing it in man, according to the various schemata of the gyri; in the primates; in the human foetus; in uneducated persons; and in those distinctly intellectual. The conclusions reached are: that the *gyrus* in question is extended onto the orbital surface of the brain; that the primitive type of the frontal lobes, as shown in the primates, is that of two and not three frontal gyri; that the *gyrus frontalis inferior* appears first in the anthropoid apes, and is formed by a doubling of the primitive inferior frontal gyrus; that the *gyrus frontalis inferior* forms the fourth frontal gyrus in man and the anthropoids, the *gyrus frontalis medius* of the authors being in reality two gyri; that the development of this gyrus in the human foetus recapitulates its development in the animal series—that of the right side developing earliest; that in microcephalous persons the *gyrus* may be either absent, rudimentary or nearly typical; that almost always in feeble minded persons and deaf-mutes and often in representatives of lower races the *gyrus* is but poorly developed; that in intellectual persons the complexity of the *gyrus frontalis inferior* is in a general way correlated with the development of its function. None of these conclusions are new, and the author does not make it clear that Rüdinger in 1882 covered nearly the same ground in a concise manner. Broca's schema of the gyri (p. 22) is valuable and this reproduction of it helps to make it accessible. The author has taken some part in describing the brains of several intellectual persons, and at the end of the book the descriptions are utilized together with an account of the *gyrus frontalis inferior* in the brain of Gambetta—the original description of the entire brain having been given by Chudzinski and Mathias Duval